The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,693. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

CARRAPIET—GREGORY.—At Calcutta, on the 7th January, P. Carrapiet, Esq., Junior, to Miss Mary Ann Gregory, daughter of A. C. Gregory, Esq.

STARK—HERON.—At the Old Mission Church, on the 31st December 1863, by the Revd. G. Lovely, M.A., J. A. Stark, Esq., to Miss G. E. Heron.

DEATHS.

COENEN—On board the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Rangoon*, on the 4th December 1863, Mr. Emil Coenen.

McLAUGHLIN—At No. 5, Russell Street, on the 11th January, Frederick Harry Crofton, the infant son of F. H. McLaughlin, C. S., aged 5 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BARTON—At Bangalore, on the 11th January the wife, of Mr. Thomas Barton, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A. 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail early in February.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet ship LORD CLARENDON, Captain GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

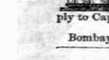
FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain RAISBECK, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR HODEIDA AND JEDAH.



THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIGREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and for particulars, apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Alí Khan Street.

MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Alí Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 20TH OF EVERY MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, from Bombay to Cochin on the 20th and from Cochin to Bombay on the 28th of every month, until further notice.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, CROPLEY & CO., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

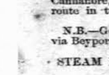
THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8 5/ per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bobay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information rarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersied.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart by, 9th January, 1864.

NOTICE.—CUSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off pats for their cargo, without delay, failing which theme will be landed at their expenses and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packges after it once leaves the Ship's deck. REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th Janua 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holsberg*, from Maritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Gods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be lande at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LIEGUE will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature

DADABOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in St. Andrews Chuch, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of all who feel an interes in this Institution is respectfully requested.

NOTICE. The undersigned are not prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalow in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDER:—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and to holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—To Directors having made an Eleventh Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after date, after the expiration of that period the shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hiherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, an request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, ad to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
THE LAST!
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. BLACK'S LAST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY,
TUESDAY NEXT, 26TH JANUARY 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Forms Roads erected on the Flats, viz:—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,508 feet.
2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract or in further deposit of 8 per cent. from the pay whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of examining, reviewing & assuming the branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of their child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the education of the females in this particular, has brought the whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below:—

Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 30 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 200 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Such a Caliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to represent him, and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, and not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof will be must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, W. J. GORMAN.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C. G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1861.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situatedin Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WANTED,—A thoroughly Competent person to Superintend masonry and brick work. For particulars apply to

LAWSON and WHITTAKER.

Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 18th January 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnace-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with Rupees 50 as Horse allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,
Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1861.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT who can Survey and take Levels accurately, and has some knowledge of Earth-works and Road-making.—Salary Rupees 250 per mensem for six months certain.

Applications to be made to the undersigned.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the M. Commissioners.

8 Hornby Row, 19th January 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.			
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in			
2	Dozen Cases Vintage 1854	Rs.	32.
2	Do. do. do. 1858	,,	26.
3	Do. do. do. 1860	,,	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close anaccount:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	,,	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	10	0	,, ,,
,, a light Household Wine, in Quarts	,,	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns:—

Champagne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs.	36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	,,	40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	,,	22	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	,,	22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	,,	26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	,,	30	do.
Brandy Martell's	,,	28	do.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Chalonge's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Wigux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vine.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts,
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, 1861 Heatley & Co. have used every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*	Rs.	36	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown	,,	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	,,	35	,,
Do. do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	,,	28	,,
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	,,	25	,,
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	,,	28	,,
BRANDY, Fine Old Pale	,,	32	,,
Do. do. Brown	,,	32	,,

COUPLAND & Co.

January, 1st 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior, do.	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,,	24
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	20
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	30
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	0
Do. ,, Crown	,,	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	,,	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36	0
Do. ,, Brand a Crown	,,	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	,,	30	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	,,	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	,,	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	,,	36	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	36	0
Claret Light Cupeuls	,,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	,,	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	,,	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	,,	32	0
Port, Black Seal	,,	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	,,	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	,,	24	0
Old Thom, Red Seal	,,	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	,,	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grislar's		,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs	,,	,, 45
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s		,,	,, 41
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still / Moselle	by Deinhard / and Jordan	,,	,, 30
HOCK	Pints	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE		,,	,,
SOYER, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		,,	,,
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	,,
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Boots & Co.		,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	,, 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	,,	,, 18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	,,	,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	,,	,, 14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	,,	,, 11
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts	,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

CARTES DE VISITE.—The best and most interesting collection in India will be found at this Establishment; no expense has been spared to render the stock attractive to all customers.

A list of this magnificent collection is being made out; meantime the whole are being classified and arranged alphabetically. The inspection of this department is worthy of attention, and patrons are respectfully invited to this opportunity of purchasing rare and valuable Cartes of almost every individual of importance and note.

Any one can at a moderate expense possess a Gallery (*or Album*) of Portraits representing the Genius, the Wit, the Beauty, and the Heroism of the present age.

CARTES-DE-VISITE ALBUMS.—The most beautiful collection of Albums it is possible to buy are now being displayed at prices, a trifle above their net cost. Albums complete with Cartes of titled personages only, or those of Clerical appointments;—Professors and Authors;—Dramatists, Musicians, and clever people generally; all placed distinct; in their order of precedence or otherwise, in any Album which may be selected, without extra charge.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES of new design, elegantly mounted in splendid walnut cases, beautifully ornamented in mediæval; extra large lens, &c. Rs. 60 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—The finest collection of these articles to be found in India is now opened out, comprising some thousands of different views; on glass (plain and colored,) transparent paper, opaque, colored, transforming, &c. all of the newest description.

N. B.—A liberal reduction made in price when a number are taken at one purchase.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished people, by the two last mails arrived from London.—H. & Co. have received upwards of 2,500 new Cartes-de-Visite; comprising almost every Photograph of interest and note of people eminent for their position in society, learning, beauty, folly, &c., so large and varied a collection is seldom to be met with even among the first houses in London. An Album filled to order, or selected from the stock according to instructions for Rs. 20 to 200.

ALBUMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC Pictures and Cartes-de-visite.—Three-large glass show cases are now filled with different patterns and sizes of Albums of every design and material, all of the newest and best quality and description, priced from Rs. 5 to 200 each, embracing the single, double, and quadruple page.

Baronial Albums made expressly for crests and armourial bearings accompanying the likenesses, with spaces for title and autograph, very strongly made, warranted to last for a century.

ALBUMS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—A few of these curious Albums are for sale intended for collections of postage, stamps, paged and titled for every known postal Town in the world.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Within the last two months an addition of about 300 dozen Slides have been made to the valuable collection already on sale; many of the Glass Slides are showing the tints showing the most perfect finish that it is possible to give to these *instantaneous* views.

TRANSPARENT SLIDES for the Stereoscope made of paper very beautifully coloured, comprising views of remarkable places noted for architectural or natural beauty, scenes of public and domestic life in Paris, representing the customs and habits of the lower orders of society, both vicious and virtuous.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of remarkable Statuary—including most of the Gems of Art in the late International Exhibition 1862.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.

No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.

The *Instruction for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS, NEW PIANOS AND NEWED HARMONIUMS.—Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium to the grand *Church* Harmonium of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent. HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India and to express order*: the usual defects of the Harmonium are inequality of tone and imperfect accord of the Scanters, and HERBERT & Co. have used every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enmerate amongst their unequalled assortment

The Minima Harmonium,
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium.
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing Room model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a unberb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ music can be performed with facility.

PRICE LIST AND FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in India or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom needed by the makers at home. H. & Co., have an Assistant who has been employed at a Piano factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

Rampart-Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have now just opened out several of those beautiful Instruments (first introduced by them into India from the Paris Exhibition), which are so constructed that they can be used for all purposes of Musical entertainment without the aid of a musician. The music is produced by a French invention which any person of ordinary intelligence can understand, although quite ignorant of Piano-playing) and may give a Grand Concert to persons of the highest class. The following well-known and very difficult music is played with ease:—not a discordant sound, by any chance, occurring during the performance.

Norma Casta Diva	Bellini.
Prophete Marche Du Sacre	Meyerbeer.
Les Vepres Sicilienness	Verdi.
Lucie de Lammermoor Due	Donizetti.
Faust Valse	Gonnod.
Don Pasa	Donizetti.
Madchen-Fraume	J. Gung'l.
Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Farono	C. John.
Les Adieux	Johan Gung'l.
Zampa	Herol.
Tancredi	Rossini.
Rigoletto Le Donna e mobile	Verdi.
Reverie Etude	Rosellon.
Gia Blas Valse	Marx.

Several of the Pianos have the double arrangement of keys as to be ready in the ordinary way for a Lady to sit down and accompany the singing or play off any piece of music in the usual

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

FOR SALE, at Kurrachee, a valuable corner allotment of LAND, situated near the new Custom House, and having a frontage to the Bunder Road; the whole is about 5,000 square yards, on which is erected the fishermen's model huts. For terms and particulars apply to PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KING OF DENMARK, having resolved to establish a Consulate at Bombay, applications for the appointment must be forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, not later than the 1st of March next.

By order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

D. C. MACKEY, Consul G. Calcutta.

Calcutta, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonymous*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 20th January 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods short received ex *Preston*, are hereby informed that a number of packages landed from her are now lying in the Custom House wharf where they will be delivered to the Owners to-morrow morning after 11 o'clock.

J. TODY, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that RAMJEE GUNGAJEE, of Bombay, Bhundaree, has contracted to Sell the undermentioned property. All persons claiming to have any charge or lien upon the same, or to be interested therein, either as mortgagees, lessees, or otherwise, are required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned Solicitors, for the purchaser, within ten days from this date, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 19th day of January 1864.

Patuck Road Street, Bombay.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEIT, Purchasers Solicitors.

Old Salt Batty ground of Foras, situated at Nagam Village, district called Nowshachee Khar, containing two beds under the Collector's Bill of No. 103, measuring 23½ square burgas, bounded on the East by Batty ground of Meeramjee Limmonjee, on the West by the Batty ground of Naron Hassoo Gawand, on the North by the Batty ground of Pedro Antone de Cruz, on the South by the Batty ground of Boodajee Ram Mattrah.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of Rupees 5 each (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of Rupees 5 each, on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer, not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	21 Agnes.	6 38	5 45	9 40	10 0	
Fri.	22 Vincent, Martyr.	6 38	5 46	10 22	10 41	
Sat.	23 Vincent.	6 37	5 46	10 59	11 15	
Sun.	24 Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 47	11 32	11 48	
Mon.	25 Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 48	—	0 3	
Tues.	26 Jupiter sets at 0.39.	6 37	5 48	0 18	0 34	
Wed.	27 Saturn rises at 10.48.	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	

19th January 1864, 7h. 30m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 13
2	LAHORE	Jan. 6
1	LONDON	Dec. 8
5	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
3	MADRAS	Jan. 15
5	MALTA	Dec. 10
2	MEERUT	Dec. 23
5	OUDH	Jan. 13
6	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
3	PENANG	Dec. 6
14	RANGOON	Dec. 6
Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

THE discussion of the currency question seems to us to have been needlessly embarrassed in Bombay by the want of care on the part of the various writers of minutes to give exact definitions of the terms they used. Thus, for instance, there is a good deal of confusion in the meanings attached to the phrase "a double standard." As Mr. Brooke puts it, a foot rule is a foot rule, whether we call it a foot or twelve inches; and in like manner we may answer Sir Robert Peel's famous question by saying that a pound is a pound, whether we call it a sovereign or ten rupees. Theoretically, Mr. Cassels is right when he asserts that a currency can only be perfect where there is but one kind of money, one unchangeable measure of value. But how comes it to pass that, if the single standard is in itself so admirable, the present monetary system of India, which is based on the principle of a single standard, seems to Mr. Cassels so intolerable that he demands its instant abolition? Are we to believe that it is perdition to a country to have any kind of currency but that which is based on a single standard, and that standard of gold? The fact we take to be that Mr. Cassels has got hold of a part of the truth, but has missed grasping the whole truth. With respect to all nations which are engaged in foreign trade, it is correct to say that a uniform currency, with one measure of value—whether it be gold or silver—will enable them to carry on their commerce with the utmost possible convenience and regularity. But, so long as most nations use silver and gold indifferently, the adoption by any one nation of an exclusive standard of silver of gold deranges commerce, and helps to cause the very mischiefs it is meant to cure. If Mr. Cassels could give us the assurance that, whenever India rejected silver, all other countries with which she trades would follow her example and cling to gold only, then, no doubt, after the suffering consequent on so sudden a revolution was once past, the trade of the world would make much more safe and steady progress with the help of gold money alone. But the mistake which the advocates of a gold currency pure and simple for India commit is, that they look too exclusively to the probable result of the proposed change on the commerce between this country and the gold currency States of Europe. Is it not possible, we would ask, that the heavy depreciation of silver which would follow close on the adoption of the gold currency might have a very injurious effect on the trade of India with countries which retain a silver currency? Take, for instance, the trade with China. Cotton itself is not so profitable to India as opium, which not only enriches the growers, and the merchants who conduct the traffic in it, but relieves the people of India of a heavy burden of taxation by contributing from six to eight millions sterling a year to the revenue of this country. Now, China will only pay for this opium in silver; and, when silver is unduly depreciated by falling from its high estate as the legal tender in India, one of two things must happen: either the Indian merchant must submit to a heavy loss by taking payment for his goods in depreciated money for which he has no use, or, to cover himself from loss, he must raise the price so high as to force the Chinese to grow opium for themselves. Whatever, therefore, India gained by being allowed to take gold instead of silver in exchange for produce exported to England, she would lose by being forbidden to accept silver in payment for produce exported to China.

Mr. Cassels asserts that the double standard has failed wherever it has been tried. But we maintained that it has never been fairly tried. It is not exact to say that gold has driven silver out of France and the United States in spite of the efforts of these countries to keep a double standard. The invariable rule in any such currency is that the coin of lower value forces the coin of higher value out of circulation. But silver money has long had an abnormal value in Europe and the United States on account of the continuous and increasing drain of silver bullion to India and China. The cause of the so-called failure of the double currency was not, therefore, any defect inherent in the system, but the deranging influence of India's perversity in basing her currency upon a silver standard alone. With a double standard, of course there would still be slight fluctuations in the value of gold and silver, but it is obvious that, when a sovereign containing exactly the same weight of gold all the world over is everywhere admitted to be worth so many coins (rupees or shillings) containing a certain quantity of silver, these fluctuations must be confined within such narrow limits as to be almost inappreciable. What has caused the violent fluctuations in exchange has been the want of a market for gold in India; let both gold and silver be admitted as legal tender here, and the course of trade with Europe will become steady and uniform.

The whole question is a question of exchange, and of that alone. We cannot agree with Mr. Grant, strongly as we approve of his proposal for a reform and extension of the paper currency, in repudiating the use of gold altogether. No doubt it is strictly speaking the business of foreign countries to make arrangements for paying their balance of trade to India in the form most convenient to themselves. But surely it is India's loss that the exclusive silver currency of this country prevents the payment of this balance in the way most profitable to us, and raises the price of silver to such an unnatural height that it is possible our merchants may ere long have to promise to pay in England at the end of six months three shillings for every rupee advanced to them in Bombay. The present currency is beneficial to the banks alone, which enjoy a monopoly of all the money that comes to India; and the public in general ought to welcome gold as gladly as any one accustomed to wear none but cotton clothes would, while the exceptionally high prices caused by the American war prevail, welcome the introduction of any substitute few cotton.

THE P. & O. Company's new workshops at Mazagon—probably the finest to be found in any ship-building yard in the world—are now nearly completed. The total cost of all the works, including the purchase money of the ground, will amount to about £50,000. The expenditure up to the present time has been nearly £30,000.

We understand that the contract for the Foras Roads across the Byculla Flats has been let to Mr. Cameron and another G. I. P. Railway Engineer, who have been employed on the Ghaut works of the Railway, and are ready to bring down at once to Bombay as much labour as is required. Ground was broken yesterday near Parell, and it is expected that the roads will be completed in twelve months. Each road is to be raised from four to five feet higher than the level of the Flats, and the foundations of the houses are to be built up at least a foot higher than the roads. Some magnificent building sites will be formed by the opening of the roads, and the price of land on the Flats is said to have already risen from two rupees to eight rupees a square yard.

THE *Coromandel* having on board Colonel Patrick Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, Captain C. Stewart, and Dr. Esselbach, leaves this morning for Karrachee, whence she will proceed to Gwadur to meet the *Marian Moore* with the 360 miles of cable, which will be towed thither by the *Semiramis* and *Zenobia*. The laying of the Cable westward from Gwadur towards the landing place near Cape Mussendom on the Arabian Coast will then be commenced. The *Assaye* is expected here daily with 370 miles of Cable, and the *Tweed* formerly the *Punjaub* with nearly the same length may be looked for soon after. The *Amberwitch* is also due, early completion of the work may now be reckoned upon unless any of the ships should have met with damage on the outward voyage. The cable on board the *Marian Moore* and *Kirkham* is stowed in their large iron tanks more or less approaching or circle in plan according to the available space in the vessels. The main coil weighs about 3½ tons per mile, the shore ends vary from 10 to 16 tons according to the nature of the bottom on which they are to be laid. Messrs. Laws, Webb, Alexander, Lambert, and other engineers and electricians connected with the undulating go to Gwadur on board the *Marian Moore*.

IN July last we pulished a letter from a native Gentleman of Ahmedabad recommending the establishment in all parts of India of charitable asylums for the relief of the poor. It will be gratifying to our readers to find that some of the wealthy citizens of Ahmedabad are trying to act upon this suggestion, and that large sums of money are about to be collected for the formation of a joint Stock Company to import grain, rice, &c., from different countries and sell these articles to the people at prime cost. We commend this subject to the millionaires of Bombay and trust that they will subscribe liberally to carry out a similar wholesome measure, as much good will result therefrom to the poor and the middling classes. We may add that much rice could be imported into India from Rangoon, Cape Colony and other places. Poona has already taken the initiative in this matter a charitable asylum having been established there through the liberality of Mr. David Sasoon who placed at the disposal of the Committee twenty-five thousand rupees for the relief of sufferers by the present high prices of food: and we would express a hope that Bombay and the cities of Gozerat will follow this example and show to the sister Presidencies that wealthy Bombay is not indifferent to the wants of the poor. We would suggest that on the return of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Bombay be immediately convened in the Town Hall to carry some such project into force. Intelligence has been received from the mofussil towns that grain is getting enormously dear in consequence of the increased cultivation of cotton so much so that the poor people are actually starving. We therefore earnestly trust that Government will not only do what lies in its power to directly alleviate this distress, but will encourage the formation of charitable committees among the rich natives of the large towns.

THE Commander of the *Cheduba* has favored the *Englishman* with the following:—"On the morning of the 21st Dec., the *Alabama* steamed out of New Harbour, Singapore, towards the Straits of Malacca, the same day she burned the *Martaban*, formerly the *Indian Star*, laden with rice from Moulmain to Singapore. On the 26th she burned the *Sonora* and the *Highlander*, both at anchor and preparing to get under weigh ten miles east of the North Sand light vessel, on the two and half fathom bank. The crews of the ships were allowed to go where they pleased in their boats, and came south to Penang; but the Captain of the *Alabama* would give them no water: the Captain of the *Highlander* came up in the *Cheduba*.

THE same journal remarks:—The Military Exodus of 1859 cannot but be well remembered, and how then the general exclamation was "would this not have been prevented?" There is not far off, another and a much more important drain on our military resources. The next two or three years may see a movement more remarkable than that of 1859. The greater portion of our present British Army was enlisted, during the years 1854, 55 and 56, for a period of ten years, and consequently from 1864, should no steps be taken to prevent it, the flower of our Anglo-Indian forces will be leaving us in shiploads year by year. In 1859, the men who left although costly, were for the most part either small undersized men, nicknamed "Dumpies," or soldiers who were discontented, who found after three or four years service, that the yoke of discipline was not so pleasant as they expected. Now however, the case is altogether different. The men who will now leave, are for the most part Veterans, who have seen one or two campaigns. Their soldier-like qualities are evinced by their appearance, their former good conduct and by the badges which most of them wear on their arms. They are acclimated, having stood well ten years in this climate, a soldier's life. They are the tried best of many hundreds who entered the army with them, and as acclimated and experienced Indian soldiers, they are infinitely more valuable, than five times their number of young recruits, or men new to the climate. Are we to make no efforts to induce these men to remain? The cost of replacing one of these trained soldiers by a recruit, has been estimated at fully £200. When we can throw away a milion on a useless frontier war, why cannot we see our way to save a million by inducing five hundred of these men to enlist at the Presidencies." Five hundred times £200 would be £100,000 not a million.] Surely an economist like Sir C. Trevelyan cannot look on with indifference at this great opportunity for saving a large sum of money, and increasing the efficiency of the military service. He has to mourn the loss of a million at least, by the weak or careless policy of the Punjaub authorities, here is an opportunity of making it up in part. Some times since we alluded to the fact, that an officer had been sent down to Calcutta by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of endeavouring to re-enlist these very men by a very simple scheme, and which he was desirous of laying before government. We now learn that this officer was not only refused an interview by the Viceroy, but that orders were issued by the government, directing his immediate return to his regiment. This is not very extraordinary, but rather the rule which may be predicated our government would follow; we do not wish for zeal we are not forgetful of Talleyrand's advice to his young friend *point de zele surtout point de zele*. Still, when a large and really important scheme like this comes before Government with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, we should have thought some attention would have been paid to it. The indifference of Sir William Denison may be accounted for, but we think Sir John Lawrence and Sir Charles Trevelyan are very likely to pay a more earnest attention not only to the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, but to the value of the proposed measure itself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 19TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Benares* sailed for Bombay.

COCHIN, 19TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah*, sailed for Tuticorin.

MADRAS, 19TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Pearl* sailed for Colombo.

COCONADA, 20TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Penang* anchored from Vizagapatam.

NEGAPATAM, 20TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Pearl* anchored from Madras.

KURRACHEE, 20TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Tilly* anchored from Bombay.

MADRAS.

20TH JANUARY.

Securities, fives and a half, thirteen premium.
Fives, six premium.
Fours, four and a half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings two pence.
Dead Weight, one pound fifteen shillings.
Light freight, four pounds five shillings.
Cotton, four pounds five shillings.
Interest on Loans, thirteen per cent.
Money market tight.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees nine-eight.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees seven twelve.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEYRAH DHOON, 13TH JANUARY.

YOUR contemporary the *Times of India* has a letter from its Delhi correspondent regarding the arrival at that station of the wife of Jumma Bukht from Rangoon, and in the *Allahabad Observer*, to-day to hand, I find the following notice of the arrivals at Brown's Hotel: "Allahabad, Mr. Canon and child, with a Begum of Delhi and child." This cannot be the wife of Jumma Bukht, because he was only married and that by proxy to a daughter of a respectable merchant, named Mahomed Tyre, at Rangoon in September last. I believe that there were two princes at Delhi, as well as the old king, in charge of Captain H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, one of whom was married, and was not *purela nasheen* because she and her child used to drive out every evening with Mrs. Davies at Rangoon, who was very kind to her. I have seen all their likenesses as they were taken by Mr. Petter of Calcutta. I do not for one moment believe Colonel Phayre would have allowed Jumma Bukht's wife to visit Delhi, had he been married any of that city's "fair dark girls," and I fancy this Begum of Delhi may be some other party. In the Indian retrospect in Chesson and Woodhall's Magazine of October last the marriage of Jumma Bukht is noticed and thus commented upon:—"We do not understand why this notorious rebel and main factor should be treated differently from others who are now working in irons on the public roads in the Andamans." To what does this allude? To his marriage? Perhaps the writer is not aware that two hundred convicts were married lately at the Andamans—and that out of 1100 *dark* women 88 were *unconvicted*. The proportion of the murderers in the 100 was not so great. We must congratulate Colonel Houghton who has again gone as king of that convict settlement upon the chances of his having, a flourishing family of young murderers ready to hand in the course of a few years. Jumma Bukht's marriage is only a *nikka* affair, and the compiler attached to Chesson and Woodhall's Magazine may sleep quietly in his bed, nor fear that this interesting youth will ever be permitted to journey beyond the fashionable town of Rangoon. It is strange the Delhi writer could not have found out what this lady was, for he calls her a daughter of the Malagarh rebel, and that she was en route to Jessore. Again he says, "You may be sure that this story, however improbable it may seem, is believed throughout Delhi; and as *the wife and children* (the rolling story has gathered moss, and *child* has become *children*) have arrived, a coloring is given to the rumour which makes it appear more probable," i.e. that Jumma Bukht *would follow and become king of Delhi!* Delhi should have been destroyed in the way suggested by Martin F. Tupper:—

But Delhi? Yes, terrific be its utter sack and rent,
Our vengeance is infallible—when Delhi is wiped out
And one it so; one stone upon another shall not stand
For England swears to set her mark upon that traitor land!
Her mark, the hand of justice—the Cross, a cross of flame.
There Englishwomen shall atone in unbearable shame;
Her mark, the cross of mercy too, above these martyred good.
A terrible Cross on that burnt spot where once proud Delhi stood."

What will natives *not* believe? It would have been as well to have purged India of the name of Delhi, and with it swept away all recollections of its Emperors, and its grandeur in the past.

You will have most likely by thistime received a copy of the *Calcutta Punch*, that of Delhi, and the journal just started in Burmah has now put in their appearance. As a first number, unless sent forward as a specimen, it is not so bad, but we must all hope for something better. In looking up some notes collected in the early part of 1857, when *Comus* was started in Calcutta by E. P. Moore, the projector of the *Simla Punch*, there were such men as Cobb Henry, Longueville Clarke, Abel East (James Hume, the City Magistrate), and Captain Palmer, men all well known, and who have within the last year or so gone to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Who "the lights" of the *Calcutta Punch* are, I have not heard, but in the Durbar scene, I am persuaded I can recognize in the Highland Officer stepping in to speak to Mr. Punch and Toby, (should there not have been a Bengal tiger, or boar in Toby's place?) —my old friend, Fenwick, late of the 93rd Highlanders, who is said to be one of *its Whips*. I do not know any of the Calcutta wits, indeed the commodity is not a large one, so we may not expect much coming in the line of *fun*. This ought to be consolatory to the growlers, who apprehend a rising amongst the Sikhs. The *Allahabad Observer* has got Mr. H. D. Chick as its Editor, who seceded from the *Allahabad Gazette* three days after taking "up the ribbons." I predict that the bi-weekly under Chick, will soon go ahead of the daily under Mr. Carey, who certainly was not born an Editor of a newspaper. The *Observer* has expanded its wings, and I sincerely trust it may live to get stout as the oak, and that its acorns and leaves may be disseminated for ages. News there is none—save that Deyrah will lose its Civil Surgeon shortly, by the promotion of Dr. Hutchinson to Mussoorie. I have an aspirant who is the favoured one for the post. There are now three doctors wanted for Deyrah, Landour, and Mussoorie. Our Hill organ is now published at Deyrah. By the by, I hear that the Landour church has just got a new harmonium, and certainly not before it was wanted, and the lady who has been playing it being charged at every sitting in the Mussoorie church has been already taken. A marriage is to come off here on the 15th, Miss Nicholletts is to become Mrs. Howe. In the last general orders there were six trials of European soldiers—the most severe charge being brought in as culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for which the most inadequate punishment was awarded, viz., imprisonment for one year.

BAIZA BAIE.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

II.

While on the subject of Jhansie royalties, we may mention the death of the Baiza Baie, grandmother of the present ruler of Gwalior, and widow of the Scindia, with whom Sir Arthur Wellesley made the famous treaty of Surje Anjengaum in 1803, after the battle of Assaye. Her immense wealth, which is estimated at several crores of rupees, will fall to the Maharajah of Gwalior, His Highness Scindia. On her death, the Jhansie bazar was closed for three days. This lady was not less famous, in her own way than the Begum Sumroo, the Nagpore Ranee, the late Ranee of Jhansie, the Rance Chunda of Lahore, and the present Begum of Bhopal; and she has on more than one occasion been known to lead, in person, a charge of Mahratta horse against the enemies of her country.

My first letter gave "the true story of the battles of Maharajpoor," now for the first time told, together with a chapter on the causes which led to the Gwalior war. I believe my facts to be unassailable, but this may not prevent their being attacked, for "men rush in where angels fear to tread!"

I am so far removed from the field of action that an enemy, if he appears, will have had possession of the public ear for the best part of a month before a reply from me can be received.

The best tactics will be in the meantime to carry war into the enemy's country, and to endeavouring to enlist these very men by a very simple scheme, and which he was desirous of laying before government. We now learn that this officer was not only refused an interview by the Viceroy, but that orders were issued by the government, directing his immediate return to his regiment. This is not very extraordinary, but rather the rule which may be predicated our government would follow; we do not wish for zeal we are not forgetful of Talleyrand's advice to his young friend *point de zele surtout point de zele*. Still, when a large and really important scheme like this comes before Government with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, but to the value of the proposed measure itself.

In the first place she was just about as much "grand mother of the present ruler of Gwalior" as I am.

The Maharajah has not a drop of the old royal blood in his veins! He is a Scindiah, and that is about all. He was adopted by the late Scindiah on his death-bed, or subsequently (I am not certain which) by Sara (Tara) Baie, Scindiah's widow, at the time of his death she was quite a mere girl, known in official documents as "the Queen Mother."

When I first saw the present Maharajah, he was a fine promising lad with a distressing stutter, recently picked up (the lad not the stutter) in the streets of Gwalior.

I remember Colonel Sleeman, the Governor General's agent at the Gwalior Court, making anxious inquiries as to his abilities (his age was about twelve, but the Maharajah looked younger) and whether he knew the value of money. The reply of the Prime Minister Ram Rao Phalkea in regard to the latter inquiry I translate (literally) as perhaps you are 'not well' up in the vernacular of the Gwalior Court.

"Oh yes, sir; sharp as a needle, why, the other day, he saw from the Palace lattice a little dirty faced boy playing at hop scotch in the streets, him he summoned to his presence. This boy a very strict Arab, with reverential air stood on one flag, with uplifted hands parallel to the nose in the attitude of adoration. 'Come,' said the Maharajah in a voice of thunder and with a severe countenance, 'pay me the five cowries you lost at pitch and toss.'

"Oh" pleaded the Urchin.

"Supporter of the Universe—you are now a great king, you cannot condescend to stump up."

The Maharajah's reply is ever memorable.

"SUPPORTER OF FIDDLE-STICKS!"

"PAUNCHCOWRIE! (a term of endearment among the Mahrattas, meaning literally needy knife grinder.) "King here, or king there, that in no way invalidates my claim! so "*shell*" out the cowries you owe me, my Pippin?"

Do you perceive the Royal pun?—No! like most Royal puns it requires elucidation, a "Cowrie," then, is itself a *shell*.

If Mr. Craig turns up this animal in his "Cuvier," he will find he is a *Skunk*.

Carnaria Mephitis Cuv: used in the East to represent coin; several millions of cart loads go to a mohur.

Her Highness the Baiza Baie was a very, very old lady, and she has seen and done without doubt very rum things (including "Sir Arthur Wellesley" there was some such scandal about Queen Elizabeth) and it may be questioned whether "on more than one occasion" she has been known to lead in person a charge of Mahratta horse against the enemies of her country.

Does jade History remember that in 1827, the Baiza Baie made Gwalior too hot for herself, and that Brigadier Orlando—(it is well to be particular as to names)—Stubbs gallantly rescued her from the palace in the middle of the Town, cutting a passage for her through the Lushkur? In this service "Orlando the brave" lost an arm.

The occasion alluded to is certainly *not* one of those in which "in person she led a charge of Mahratta horse &c.," for when protected by O. Stubbs, she sought refuge in a Doolie (*Litter.*)

She was indeed a proud and determined woman, but it cannot be said that she "held the British in great detestation," for she knew the national character and *that* she held in the utmost respect. Her whole life, however, was one of political intrigue. I verily believe that rather than not intrigue at all she would intrigue against her own personal interests.

I give a couple of instances of her pride, and then I have done.

Subsequent to Maharajpoor, she was permitted to return to Gwalior, and resided in the Pool Baugh. Our contingent furnished a Guard of Honor under a native officer, who saluted her Litter every time she went forth. On one occasion the officer tired with waiting, had a chair placed on the plains beyond the gardens on which he sat. The Baiza Baie observing this from the garden house lattice, sent men to smash his chair on poor Subadarjee's head! His offence was that he sat in her presence.

Latterly Scindiah had very weighty reasons for being attentive to his old "grand-mother" (for this he has since her death reaped a very golden reward), and thinking to please her, he took several day's journey, riding with very slender escort to visit her at Oojaim. He arrived in leather breeches and jack boots a la Sahib Loq (whom it pleases him to imitate) weary and travel-worn.

"This," said the old lady," is some *chabook Sowar* (jockey horse-breaker), go back Sir! and you come when Maharaja Scindea visits *me*, he will come like Scindiah, and with proper retinue—this is an insult! jao!"—your's,

ESCORT OFFICER.

BOMBAY.

BY the Ship *Gloucester*, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, we learn that the Federal frigate *Wyoming* was looking after the *Alabama* in Singapore Straits when the *Gloucester* passed through.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo, named Tookaram Ellapa, was yesterday committed for trial at the ensuing sessions of the High Court by the second Magistrate, for having decoyed a little boy into an empty house, and then robbed him of the gold ornament around his neck of the value of 224 rupees.

WE understand that the lease of the premises now occupied as the Fort Police Office, expires at the end of March next, and that notice to quit has been served by the Landlord, the present rent is Rs. 375 per month, and has been raised to Rs. 1500, which sum, we believe, has been agreed to by a firm in Bombay.

DR. GIRAUD will deliver his lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanic's Institution, on Friday next, the 29th instant, at 8 P.M. in the Town Hall. Subject.—"On the natural and artificial means of maintaining the purity of the air with special reference to the sanitary condition of Bombay."

THE Annual Masonic Ball, under the auspices of Lodge Perseverance, takes place in the Town Hall tomorrow night. All who purpose attending, and have not yet secured tickets, should make immediate application to the Secretary; if left till to-morrow disappointment may occur, as the number of admissions remaining is very limited.

THERE is no doubt a nearer approximation to the number of inhabitants contained in Bombay will be obtained by the forthcoming Census than has ever been attained before. Every attention is being paid by the heads of the Native community; Mr. David Sassoon has also exerted himself considerably, and has promised that, so far as the Jewish population is concerned, there will be no difficulty.

We are informed that the Municipal Commissioners find a great difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Municipal Act regarding the preservation of cleanliness in the town, in consequence of the Magistrates refusing to issue the summonses on them against owners of houses who are found throwing dirt and filth outside their doors. The reason assigned by the Magistrates for their refusing the summonses is, that they are overworked by a large number of criminal cases now pending trial.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this Evening:—

MARCH.—"King William."	*Heinsdorf.*
OVERTURE.—"Oberon"	*Weber.*
SELECTION (OP.)—"Lucia di LAMMERMOOR"	*Donizetti.*
WALTZ.—"Beethoven"	*Laurent.*
SCENE ED ARIA.	*Riel.*
QUADRILLE.—"Christmas"	*Farmer.*
GALOP.—"NEPTUNE"	*Farmer.*

PECULATION IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An information was sworn to at the Fort Police Office one day last week by a Parsi gentleman whose name we do not yet transpired, involving serious charges of peculation against the Marshal and his deputy, embracing a period long anterior to the day the information was sworn to. The matter has created a great commotion among the members of the Committee of the House of Correction, who have referred it to Government as it involves peculation to a large extent, and of the most criminal nature. More of this matter would have been known had not the most guarded care been taken to prevent the circumstance from obtaining publicity, as the information was sworn to in the Magistrate's chambers; and not at the bar as is generally the case when criminal informations are laid at the Police Office. This circumstance has led to the most absurd rumours being set afloat about the magnificent fortunes possessed by Mr. Boddy and Mr. Lee, the Marshal and Deputy Marshal.

COMBINATION OF FIREWOOD VENDORS.—The sellers of firewood have evidently combined together to thwart the measures of Government with reference to selling firewood to the poor at prices commensurate with their means, as we learn that nearly all the firewood vendors in Bombay closed their shops yesterday, and declined to sell a single stick for any consideration. This has led to a great commotion among the poor, who will be the greatest sufferers by this combination, and who, allege in their ignorance, that the Government alone is to blame for the hardship they suffer; and this doctrine is actively privately disseminated by the firewood merchants, doubtless, in the hope that it will disgust Government, and induce them to retire from the field of their liberality, and leave the inhabitants a prey to their extortion for an article of daily consumption that is needed alike by the wealthiest, and the very beggar of the streets.

YESTERDAY was a gala day among the Khoja Mahomedans in celebration of a ceremony connected with their *Durgah* or place of Worship. A procession, numbering about four thousand people, with the usual accompaniments of country music and flags and banners, paraded through several streets in the Native Town, and from thence proceeded to the *Durgah*, adjourned for about half an hour to their *Jummatkhana* to pay homage to their high priest, His Highness Aga Khan to whom they presented a sum of Rs. 1500 from the *Jamath* fund. The ceremony consisted in the decorating of the minaret of the *Durgah* with a gold crest of the value of twelve thousand rupees. A Jamat feast was given in honour of the occasion, at which upwards of seven to eight thousand Khojas—men, women, and children—were entertained with sumptuous rupast in the compound of the *Durgah*. A party of police accompanied the procession as a collision was apprehended between the Aga Khan party and the Reform party, but fortunately all passed off quietly and nothing occurred to mar the gaiety of the occasion.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P.M.

Memoirs proposed.—Dr. Ernst Esselbach, and Sorabjee Framjee, Esq. Papers.—Remarks on a recent Journey from Bushire to Shiraz, by Lieut-Col. Lewis-Pelly. By Government.

Report on the Bay and Fort of Shewoo on the Shore of the Persian Gulf, by H. W. Warner, Esq. Commanding Residency Schooner "Georgiana." By Government.

On a supposed effect of the Humidity derived from the Cistern of the Wet Bulb Thermometer upon the readings of an adjacent Dry Bulb. By J. A. Broun, Esq., F.R.S.

On an effect of the Atmosphere upon the Magnetic Intensity of the Earth supposed to be found in the Bombay Magnetical Observations from 1847 to 1862. By J. A. Broun, Esq., F.R.S.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

AT the special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday,

MR. ANDREW GRANT spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, The subject which we have now to discuss is one of the very greatest importance, involving the interests of the many millions of our fellow-subjects in India, and one not lightly to be entered on, or to be viewed as we would view the rectification of any petty local inconvenience. I would entreat you all then to bring your minds to this discussion impressed with the idea of its gravity, and of the momentous change for better or for worse which any alteration in the currency of a great country like this must involve. I would further say that it is not desirable that any decision should be come to on a subject like this when mens' mind are heated with the excitement of a monetary crisis, unless members feel that they can divest themselves of all undue prejudice against things as they are which such a state of matters is apt to cause, and can look at the subject with a calm and unimpassioned eye giving only their due weight to present circumstances, respecting not private interests, and actuated solely by a desire for the good of the common wealth. I think there is one great fault which we often find people committing in discussing measures for the improvement of India which is, that they confound the History of India with the History of the connection with India and are too apt to desire to legislate for the day, and it may be for an abnormal state of things, and to forget that the exceptional state of things with which they may be brought in connection is an accident in the nation's history, and that legislation applicable to it may often be at variance with the well-being of the people after the exceptional state of things has passed away. Another fault especially to be guarded against in viewing such a subject as this is looking at it from a foreigner's point of view, instead of taking an Indian view of it. We are all too apt to do this and to forget that in such a question the interests of European Merchants and residents in India, important as they are, are a mere drop in the bucket compared with the interests of the nation at large. We must endeavour to keep in view that it is this interest of the nation at large which ought to be our only guide in arriving at a conclusion as to the best form of currency for it. It is this interest of the nation at large which ought to be the polestar to which all the legislative enactments of our Rulers point. There is nothing so abhorrent to the conscientious politicians as class legislation.

The question of the best form of currency for a country is a most difficult one. I have occupied the attention of some of the deepest thinkers of their age. Many treatises have been written on the superior advantages of a gold or of a silver currency, and many great names appear in the lists on both sides of the question. But we must be careful on the present occasion not to confound the question we have to consider with the simple one of which is the better, gold or silver? Our enquiry is a very different one. It is, having a silver currency, is it desirable to change for a gold currency? On this special view of the question, and with special reference to India, a great deal has also been written. Great authorities such as Macculloch, and Mill have come to the conclusion that neither metal possesses any great advantage over the other, and that therefore there would justify a change after a selection has been made and acted on for any considerable period. The difficulties attending a change in the metallic basis of the currency have appeared so great to Mr. Wilson and Laing that they shrunk from the responsibility of carrying out a change, and I feel as if it was almost presumptuous in us to call in question the conclusion arrived at by those masters of the science of Finance.

Money may be described as an article acknowledged as a medium of exchange in which implicit confidence as to its understood value is placed, whether it is gold silver, copper, or paper. Of course implicit confidence it is usual to adopt as a medium some article having a high intrinsic value of its own. Thus the circulation of a large Empire like British India costs a very great deal to provide and keep up, and the capital locked up in the precious metals is enormous. It stands to reason that the more this cost to the country can be reduced the better, always provided confidence is retained and existing interests are respected. As communities enlighten and thrive, as this has done, the Government increases public confidence, the tendency is for a nation to save a portion of the cost of a metallic currency, and to substitute paper for coin to ascertain extent in their monetary transactions. Thus it is the course which financial progress takes, there can be no doubt. We do not find nations in these days changing one metallic currency for another, involving at the most some little advantage in point of convenience on the one hand, or loss on the other, without a corresponding and unjust alteration in the relations of Debtor and Creditor or else a heavy loss to the nation in making the change. It is true that many of the nations of Europe have adopted gold coins into their currency for convenience s

ditors on the unexpired loans, in transferring their claims to an equivalent value in gold at its present relative price. In such a case silver is a mere commodity, whose value can only be measured by gold or other commodities, and it must be apparent that if no subsequent depreciation take place in the value of gold, the payment of silver or of its equivalent in gold must produce identically the same result. If gold were adopted for the currency of India it is impossible that depreciation could take place, at least before the expiry of the guaranteed term of existing loans, and that is all we have to do with at present. Chevalier estimated that during the ten years terminating in 1859 the world requires 1781 millions of gold to satisfy its actual wants or nearly 18 millions per annum. If we add to this a demand from India equal to its present demand for silver, say 12 millions sterling, we have an annual consumption of 30 millions while the present extreme rate of production is only about 25 millions. It is, therefore, clear that without some extraordinary circumstance the value of gold must be maintained, and the exhaustion of present mines is at least as probable as the discovery of fresh ones.

India has shown her appreciation of intrinsic value by largely importing gold, although it is not a legal tender; indeed I may affirm that intrinsic value is the only value India does or can at present appreciate. Last year the import of gold amounted to nearly seven millions, and from the 1st May to the 31st December no less than 34 millions were brought to Bombay alone. There has in fact been a growing tendency to create a gold ingot currency in India, unrecognised by law it is true, but adopted as a remedy for the inconvenience of our existing silver one. Many of you are aware that gold bars stamped with the marks of Bombay banks freely pass in the interior for an equivalent amount of rupees, and indeed there is every reason to believe that, as the select committee on the Currency bill expected, the "superior convenience of gold and its adaptation to native wants" would secure for a gold currency an intelligent welcome in India.

I think, however, that the change should be introduced with as much regard to the existing currency as possible. I venture to suggest that, along with gold coins, rupees might be allowed to continue a legal tender to the extent of say Rs. 500, and this limit might hereafter be modified as circumstances rendered it desirable. I have no doubt that, possessing as they do a well known intrinsic value, they would be received to a much larger extent, and indeed that they would circulate almost as freely as they now do, but not being replenished by fresh issues, being retired as they come into the Government Treasuries and replaced by silver token coin, they would before many years disappear from circulation, and the change of currency be effected with little or no inconvenience to the country.

I have only suggested a few of the arguments in favor of a gold currency for India, for to exhaust the subject would be to exhaust your patience. I have already strongly stated my own conviction that a single gold standard, with a subsidiary silver token coinage of limited tender is the only one worthy of an enlightened financial administration, and the only one which can permanently satisfy the requirements of India—I think however, that it is quite sufficient for the Chamber, at present, to limit itself to the general consideration of a gold currency for India, leaving the details of its introduction for the consideration of Government. After more mature deliberation, the Chamber may profitably return to this subject, and discuss with greater fulness the question of standard. I therefore confine my motion to the simple recommendation of a gold currency. I do this with the greater willingness as several able and influential members of the Chamber are not present, the meeting, with singular infelicity, having been postponed precisely to a time when they were forced to be absent from Bombay. In this manner I have lost the able assistance of my friend Mr. Michael Scott, who was to have seconded the motion which I now shall have the pleasure of laying before you, and who cordially advocates the introduction of a single gold standard and currency into India.

I now beg leave to move

"That this meeting recognizing the defectiveness and inefficiency of our existing monetary system, and the pressing need of reform, appoint a committee to prepare a memorial, urgently praying Government to introduce a gold currency into India."

Mr. Brooke:—It is not my intention to detain you long, but I should wish to make some re marks upon what has been said upon the subject of what is called a double standard.

I do not deny the fact that a standard or measure cannot accurately be composed of two different values, as it would be unreasonable to have two foot rules, one of 12 and another of 13 inches, and I fully admit that the circulation of a sovereign or gold coin of 10 rupees would either be a benefit of supposed greater value than ten silver rupees, or if of less exchangeable value would gradually supersede the rupees as means of payment of large sums.

We hear a great deal about one or the other coin being driven out of circulation, as if this was some intolerable hardship, as if indeed the rupee were personified and could feel its own degradation. It seems to me, however, that there is no hardship whatever in this. On the contrary a rupee will not go out of circulation unless it is worth more as an exportable commodity than the amount it represents as money.

We are told that civilised and enlightened communities are all adopting a single standard of value and that therefore India as a civilized country must do the same. But what are the facts of the case? Has any country adopted a single standard without having first passed through a double one? Much reliance is placed on England having adopted a single gold standard in 1816, but what had she before? A double standard of gold and silver, silver having been the original legal tender and gold having gradually been added to it. Three hundred years ago, the money was almost entirely silver, two hundred years ago but little change had been made, and it has only been in the last century that gold coins have superseded the silver coinage, which had practically speaking demonetized itself before gold was established as a single standard.

In the United States a similar course has been pursued, and in France the same thing is now going on. No one has felt any inconvenience, and a large mass of silver has been liberated for export to other countries at a slight profit to the people who have hoarded it. I do not see any hardship in all this.

I maintain that India is at the present moment not more civilized than England was three hundred years ago, and it is absurd to attempt to apply rules only applicable to countries in the highest state of civilization and wealth to a poor and ignorant country like India.

I do not look upon this as at all a merchants' question. Merchants can doubtless make their own arrangements beforehand. Thus if I wish to buy cotton I can arrange to pay for it either in silver rupees or in sovereigns at a fixed value, but this would necessitate a long discussion with the seller; but if Government defines the value of a sovereign to be ten rupees, I have no difficulty in settling my account, the sovereign being then as convenient to the seller of the cotton as ten silver rupees.

If a gold currency be not adopted we are likely to be placed in the absurd position of not meeting our engagements because our engagements are made in silver rupees, which the producer of cotton has a predilection for burying as soon as he receives them. Of course he has a perfect right to do this, but it would be great negligence in Government to allow the whole trade of the country to be brought almost to a state of barter (as it was a month ago), when there is another metal of equal if not greater convenience at hand which every one is willing and anxious to receive as money.

In agreeing to the Resolution of Mr. Cassels the Chamber does not pledge itself in any way either to a double or single standard. That I presume has yet to be fought out, but it would doubtless be desirable that Mr. Cassels should place his proposition in a specific form before the public. Mr. Grant would probably do the same with his proposition for a paper currency, and I should be happy to do so with my scheme. If the three propositions were placed before Government in a concise form and the opinions of those most experienced in the government of the Interior of the country, for instance, the commissioners of Division and Collectors, were invited I have no doubt a mass of invaluable information would be obtained and the solution of the difficulty considerably expedited.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing on Thursday the 20th January 1864.

A. J. Lewis Esq. vs. Mahomed Hossun Hoossanney Dossani—for argument of the Defendant Assoo Ganger (Part heard.)

Same vs. Same Ditto ditto of the Defendant Allaruckia Soomar and other (part heard.)

Same vs. Same Ditto ditto of the Defendant Aga Khan (part heard.)

Ghachee Esmail Doodel vs. Chintoba Parshotunjee and others (For hearing.)

Goculbhoy Futtaychund vs. Pestonjee Jamsetjee (For hearing.)

Ameerchow Ganput and another &c. &c. vs. Bapoo Gungrather and others (For hearing.)

Wisseanath Atmaram vs. Bapoo Narayen and another (For hearing.)

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Business for disposal on this day.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the Will of Ramchunder Pandoosett deceased. Eeswardabae vs. Wassoodew Luxuman.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

For judgment.

396 Soodkia Ragoo and another *vs.* Balun Hoosein.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

384 Moorar Narron and another *vs.* Morarjee Goculdass (Part heard.)

413 Jumnadass Kishnadass *vs.* Jumna widow.

435 Hunsraz Canjee *vs* Shah Jallobhoy Habichund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE P. & O. CO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your contemporary, the *Times of India*, (who, by the way, has been eclipsed by Mr Evans Agnew, who has christened his paper the *Times of Asia*) promised his readers a reprint in pamphlet form of a series of rasping articles on the P. & O. Co., which appeared in his journal some months since. I presume he has thought the columns of the paper a better medium for the circulation of his tremendous hits, inasmuch as the articles are again appearing almost word for word, with all their former mis-statements and inaccuracies *verbatim et literatim*. Not a soul upholds the P. & O monopoly between here and Suez, but why all this nonsensical cradle over again? Why, instead of all these loose statements of facts and figures, does not the worthy Editor organise a company, as he threatened to do last year, but did not, and let us see what really can be done. He calls himself a "power in the Empire," and prides himself on the influence he possesses. Now is the time for a display of it. His native friends will doubtless come boldly to the front to carry out his tremendous suggestions. In the meantime I do sincerely hope he will spare us the infliction of any more P. & O. articles.

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Looking to the decision at which the Chamber of Commerce arrived yesterday with reference to the question of the currency, it may appear almost useless to pursue the subject further for the present. Permit me, however, to say a few words in reply to Mr. Brooke's letter to you of the 16th inst.

Present high prices, Mr. Brooke says, are caused, not by the influx of money or the increase of circulation, but by the enormous profits realised, and the disposition of those who have been thus fortunate to engage in numerous new undertakings, requiring a great increase of labor in all directions, and creating a sudden and greatly increased demand for the necessaries of life.

Why, Sir, how could the recipients of the enormous profits have caused high prices but by causing an influx of money and increase of circulation? Suppose they had caused an influx of iron, copper, brass, tin, lead, yellow metal, gold, grey cloth, carriages, furniture, and no silver, would there have been any rise in prices? Certainly not. They chose that a large portion of their returns should be in the metal from which the legal tender of this country is formed, and in so far as they did so and their receipts of it entered into our currency, in so far did they cause a rise in prices by an influx of money and an increase of circulation. The only thing that can raise general prices is an increase of circulation of the legal tender; but such increase has infallibly the effect of causing such rise.

It must prove, I should imagine, but sorry comfort to the many millions who are suffering from the rise in the cost of living in India, to be told by Mr. Brooke that a gold currency will facilitate the settlement of accounts between the merchants and the producers of exports; that, if food rises much more, we shall have imports of rice from Arracan and Java, weighted with freight and charges, and, it may be, cost of carriage into the interior; and that, if labor becomes more scarce, we shall have an immigration of industrious Chinamen to help to regenerate India and to keep down the price of labor, that is to say to prevent any of them (i. e. those who are suffering from the rise in the cost of living in India) from sharing in the benefits derived from this influx of money.

Mr. Brooke is strangely inconsistent. He wishes for a gold currency because we have not money enough, while he is looking forward with pleasure to our *superabundant* silver finding an outlet in China or other relatively poor countries.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

ANTI-GOLD.

Bombay, 20th January.

H. M.'S 28TH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I fear that the men of H. M.'s 28th Regiment are allowed too much latitude, for an unusual number are seen perambulating the streets of the town at all hours of the day, which is prejudicial to health. Further I am told that since the but recent arrival of the corps several of the men have already been found lying drunk on the benches of public thoroughfares, and through the kind and humane interference of friends removed to the lines. Such conduct as the above, if allowed to continue, will tend greatly to undermine the constitution of the men, and the change of station from the unhealthy locality which was selected in view to recruiting the health of the regiment will, prove ineffectual still more will it tend to damage the reputation the "Slashers" earned when stationed here in 1859.

OBSERVER.

SPORTING.

I see you have inserted my letter in your issue of this morning so emboldened by such favor, I now send you the result of a scratch private Lottery got up last evening, on the dealers plate stable nominations:—at present of course *the* horses likely to come to the post are not declared; this will only be known the day before the Race, but the absence of their names does not detract from the interest and speculation on their respective stables.

The Hajee's nominations sold for 140 G. M.'s.			
The Stranger's	do.	do.	105 "
Ali Abdoola's	do.	do.	70 "
Mahomed Bawker's	do.	do.	65 "
H. H. Aga Khan's	do.	do.	61 "
Ali Ashkar's	do.	do.	10 "
Mr. Shepperd's	do.	do.	6 "
Mr. Ginger's	do.	do.	5 "
Mr. Hewitt's	do.	do.	5 "
Mr. Elliot's	do.	do.	5 "
Mr. Douglas'	do.	do.	3 "
The Stables	do.	do.	3 "

From the above it will be seen that "Baby" was the attraction in the Hajee's stable for this Lottery, and I understand most of the owners were present.

There is, I think, very little doubt that the winner of the dealers will come out of one of the four first mentioned stables, but of these my fancy is, as stated yesterday, "the stranger" lot, although "the Hajee" bears the palm of favourite.

It is a pity some spirited Commission Agent does not undertake to manage these Turf Raffles, for they add much to enhance the pecuniary expectations of owners and trainers, while the public are afforded the only chance of interest race meetings give them of sharing in the excitement and speculation, for a single ticket may bring its lucky holder as much sometimes as the stakes are worth towards the obtainment of which owners run so many risks and incur so much expense during months of anxiety and trouble.

I will not make this too long a scribble, wishing to let your sporting readers have the earliest inkling of the state of the cash exhibited in the result of the Lottery, which took place yesterday.

POCKET BOOK.

Camp Flats, 20th January 1864.

BENGAL.

It is said that the reason Sir R. Montgomery obtained an extra year's incumbency of the satrapy of the Punjab is owing to the late Viceroy not being able to spare Colonel Durand (who has been promised the appointment) earlier. Colonel Durand will easily obtain Sir John Lawrence's permission to proceed to the North-west. Sir John will be very glad to retain Mr. Temple with him as his foreign secretary if the health and arrangements of Mr. Temple will permit it.—*Englishman, Jan.* 11.

The following *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, was published on Saturday the 9th instant:—

Notification, Home Department, Fort William, the 9th January 1864.

"The Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., is expected to arrive in Calcutta in the *Celerity* on Tuesday, the 12th instant, to assume the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

On Monday morning, the 11th, a deputation, consisting of the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary to the Governor General, and two of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, will proceed down the Hooghly in the *Celerity* to wait upon Sir John Lawrence.

When the *Celerity* passes Atchcepore, five guns will be fired from Fort William.

The *Celerity* will anchor near the Dock-Yard.

At 4 o'clock P.M., a deputation, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India, will wait upon Sir John Lawrence on board the *Celerity*.

Sir John Lawrence will be conveyed from the *Celerity* to Chandpal Ghat in Yacht Sonamookee.

Sir John Lawrence will land at Chandpal Ghat at 5 o'clock, or about that time. Upon landing he will be received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta, and a Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Battery in front of Chandpal Ghat.

Sir John Lawrence will then proceed to Government House, where he will be received at the foot of the great entrance by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor General and the Members of the Governor General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at 5 o'clock P.M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When Sir John Lawrence shall have taken his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a further Salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. Bayley,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Garrison Order is published for general information:—

Garrison Order by His Excellency the Governor.

Fort William, the 9th January 1864.

The Troops in Garrison and the Infantry and F. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery at Dum-Dum will parade at 4 o'clock P.M. on Tuesday the 12th instant for the reception of the Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The Force will consist of the following Corps:—

The F. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, the Lahore Light Horse, Detachment 5th Bengal Cavalry, the Calcutta Volunteers, Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Infantry, with details of the Reserve Guard.

The Battery of Artillery will be drawn up on the plain front of Chandpal Ghat, and the Cavalry and Infantry will form a street leading from the Ghat to the steps on the north front of Government House.

The Lahore Light Horse and 5th Bengal Cavalry will form with its flank resting on Chandpal Ghat. The Native Infantry will continue the line to the North Gate of Government House; and within the grounds, the 48th and 52nd on one side, and the Calcutta Volunteers on the other, will form a street leading up to the great steps.

An escort consisting of one Sergeant and 12 men under an European Commissioned Officer will be told off and be ready to precede Sir John Lawrence's Carriage, and, after he shall have passed the Lahore Light Horse, it will wheel up and follow the Carriage to the great steps.

A Guard of Honor, consisting of two Companies from the 48th and 52nd Light Infantry, with the Band of the latter Corps, will form in front of the great steps, the Band being formed on the left of the Guard of Honor.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the *Celerity* passes the Fort, and a second Salute from the Battery when Sir John Lawrence lands. Another Salute will be fired from the Fort when Sir John Lawrence shall have taken his seat in Council.

All Officers of the Garrison and of the General Staff, as well as all other Officers, are requested to attend at Government House at 5 o'clock.

(By order)

Arthur Henley, *Captain*,

Military Secretary to the Governor General.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. Bayley,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Hurkaru, Jan. 11.

Letters from Jynteah inform us that a party of Jynteah Dacoits plundered the village of Mohund, and carried away several women and children of their own tribe.—*Englishman, Jan* 12.

We are informed that the Secretary of State writes to this government that pensions are not to be granted to members of the Uncovenanted Service for mere length of service alone, but that meritorious service must also be understood.—*Id.*

We hear that the chiefs of Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej States are rejoiced at the advent of Sir John Lawrence, and are making grand preparations for his reception. They have applied to Sir R. W. Montgomery for the probable time the Viceroy may be expected.—*Id.*

Orders, we hear have already been issued to the officers and servants of the Viceroy's household to hold themselves in readiness, and to make the necessary preparations to proceed to the N. W. Provinces in advance, and there to await the arrival of the new Governor General, who leaves the Presidency after a very short stay. *Hurkaru, Jan.* 12.

MADRAS.

Madras has to mourn the loss of the oldest and perhaps the most universally respected of its European inhabitants. A stranger ignorant of our national character, and of the peculiar regard in which we hold certain qualities believed rightly or wrongly, to be essentially English, would perhaps have heard with some astonishment that the shops on the Mount Road were yesterday closed, and a most unusually large concourse of mourners assembled in the churchyard of St. George's cathedral, to do honour to the memory of one who had never held any post of distinction amongst us. We might go far to find a more remarkable illustration of the universal esteem which may be won in any rank of life by perseverence, manliness, integrity, than that furnished by the career of Mr. Robert Franck. Many of our readers will remember how some four years ago when he was suddenly threatened with a dangerous illness, Englishmen of every class from the highest to the lowest flocked to his door to testify their respect and regard. For nearly fifty years Mr. Franck was an active member of the Madras community, never once moving beyond the limits of our Presidency town, and each succeeding year only served to increase the estimation in which he was held by all. So prosperous a life has been fittingly closed by a peaceful death-bed, surrounded by loving members of a family whom his judicious care had rendered among the most prosperous and united in Madras. Mr. Franck was born in 1785, and entered the Civil Officer of one of the old East Indiamen about fifty years ago. About ten years later he succeeded in establishing himself in business and after various vicissitudes settled on the Mount Road, where he lived for twenty-five years. He held the post of Agent to the P. & O. Company from 1845 to 1859, when he was seized with the dangerous illness, and since that time his health has been gradually breaking down. About three weeks ago a swelling in the foot made a surgical operation necessary under the effects of which he rapidly sunk, dying in perfect peace and tranquility of mind on Tuesday night.—*Daily News, Jan.* 11.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A private letter from Calcutta informs us that the trial of Major O'Brien at Ceylon is now concluded, but that the decision of the Court is not yet known.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 15.

It affords us great pleasure to read, in the last telegram, that the services of our late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Edmonstone, have been acknowledged in England, and that he has become a Civil K.C.B. The honour ought to have been conferred upon him long before he left this country, and considering his position and his services, an hereditary title—that is to say a Baronetcy—would not have been inappropriate, or more than he deserved; for he was not only a very able and useful public servant, but a thoroughly upright and independent gentleman, who never lent his intellects out at interest to any Governor-General, but those they were selected for, and always acted according to the dictates of his own conscience.—*Id.*

The appointment of Doctor Hathaway, as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is an unexceptionable one, and is the first instance of Sir John's good sense, on taking charge of his Government The Doctor is not only a very able man, but a courteous gentleman, well-acquainted with the country, and nearly every officer in the services—Civil and Military—and affairs, he knows how to express himself in writing with clearness and vigour, and will spare his Chief much time and trouble. He is also one of those men in whose judgment His Excellency places great reliance, and with reason. It was unfortunate for the late Lord Elgin that his Private Secretary knew no more about India and its affairs than his Lordship himself. Mr. Thurlow was a very clever, very amiable and gentleman-like youth; but as a Private Secretary he was useless to the Viceroy except his knowledge of friends at home with whom it was necessary to correspond by every mail.—*Id*

CEYLON.

CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR O'BRIEN.

Major O'Brien's Court Martial is still proceeding, "being characterized by much dilatoriness." The following are the charges against Major O'Brien:—

Charges preferred against Bt. Major John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1st Battalion, 20th Regiment, Assistant Military Secretary at Ceylon.

1st Charge.—For having written a letter obviously intended for publication, dated 12th July 1863, addressed to a friend at Meerut, extracts of which were accordingly published in the *Mofussilite* Newspaper, this said Letter or Extracts reflecting on the Government of Ceylon and the Official proceedings of its Officers in connection with the Sikhs engaged for the Pioneer Force, and thereby calculated to embarass and bring on merited odium on the Government he was temporarily serving under.

Such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline.

2nd Charge.—For having in the Letter or Extracts as mentioned in the 1st Charge made the following gross mis-statements in respect of the Sikh Pioneers engaged by the Ceylon Government. That is to say.

1st—That the Sikh Pioneers were engaged as Soldiers:

2nd—That the Sikh Pioneers were in a state of starvation:

3rd—That the Sikh Pioneers were harshly treated.

Which said statements are untrue and without foundation, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

3rd Charge.—For having in an Official Letter dated 16th September 1863, addressed to the Acting Assistant Military Secretary, reiterated statements to the following effect. That is to say,

1st—That the Sikh Pioneers brought down from India by Captain Barton, believed themselves, and were considered by him, and by others, to be troops:

2nd—That some of them were harshly treated in Ceylon:

3rd—That they were on half rations and subsequently in a state of starvation in "Kandy," which said statements were untrue and without foundation.

Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

4th Charge.—For having in an Official Letter dated 16th September 1863, addressed to the Acting Assistant Military Secretary, asserted that an attempt had been made, meaning the Colonial Secretary, in his Letter of the 14th September 1863 No 658, to get him, the Prisoner, to admit that the Sikh Pioneers were well-treated, well-fed, and considered themselves coolies, an assertion which is absolutely untrue.

Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

5th Charge.—For having at Kandy on or about the month of August 1863, interfered and used undue influence with a party of Sikh Pioneers in the employment of the Government of Ceylon, under the immediate Command of Capt. M. H. Oldfield, as stated by that officer in a letter to the Commissioner of Roads dated Peredenia 24th August 1863, and especially specified in the following instances:

1st.—When Major O'Brien was advised by Captain M. H. Oldfield that he was being deceived, replying—"Oh that is your story," and advising the men to remain quiet, that he was their friend and their complaints would be heard, but never urging them to return to their duty.

2nd.—In, on or about the 9th August 1863, parading, inspecting and receiving the Reports of the Pioneers to the detriment of his, Captain M. H. Oldfield's authority,

3rd.—In so completely transferring the allegiance of the whole body of Pioneers to himself, that a Sergeant passed his commanding officer, Captain M. H. Oldfield, in the Police Court, without taking notice of him.

4th.—In having so encouraged the said Sikh Pioneers under Captain M. H. Oldfield by false sympathy and active interference as to prevent their returning to work.

5th.—In being instrumental in misleading the community of Kandy by interpreting and repeating plausible tales of suffering, ill treatment and deception by which the whole force became pampered and misled by mistaken sympathy. Which interference and undue influence was calculated to encourage the said party of Sikh Pioneers in their resistance to the Government, and to prevent their return to their duty.

Such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline."

District Court, Colombo, 11th Dec. 1863.—*Examiner.*

CHINA.

Shanghai is getting prolific in cases for a Court of the Sir Cresswell Cresswell stamp. The would-be interesting victim in the present instance is a Mrs. Cheshire. On the evening of Sunday, the 9th November, a gentleman named Campbell was announced, with the lady's permission to promenade with her and called for her at the appointed hour in the evening. Mr. Campbell's dinner was late on the occasion, the Court was informed, but he bolted it in less than half an hour, at imminent risk to his digestion, and punctually kept his engagement. So far, the evening's occurrences may be fairly established; but as to what happened afterwards, there is considerable divergence in the statements of the two parties to the case of Cheshire *versus* Campbell which ensued Mrs. Cheshire affirms that they left the Clarendon at half past seven, and were returning at ten minutes past eight, at the meantime Campbell had persuaded her to enter his apartments on plea of showing her the arrangement of his furniture, and had there committed on her a most unjustifiable and inexcusable assault; but, desisting in deference to her remonstrances, yielded at length to her piteous and oft-repeated intreaties of a "take me home!" Mr. Campbell, on the other hand, asserts Mrs. Cheshire's whole statement to be a hallucination, to use no stronger term; denies that she ever was inside his room on the evening in question, and brings forward two witnesses who swear that they were sitting there awaiting his return from twenty minutes to eight till twenty-five minutes to nine—that is, for some considerable time before and after Mrs Cheshire swears the assault was committed. Mrs. Cheshire's description of the furniture in the room and its arragement, which she was so particularly called up to see, contains some very gross inaccuracies, as was proved by witnesses called for the defence; and, in fact, unless every gentleman who testified in Mr. Campbell's favour is to be set down perjured, her whole statement cannot be regarded otherwise than as pure invention, seasoned with as much exaggerated but appropriate detail as she could introduce. The intelligent, vice-consular court, oowever, consisting of a younger brother of Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, and three not very well-known gentlemen in Shanghai as assessors, preferred believing the unsupported testimony of the lady in opposition to that of four or five highly respectable witnesses, and sentenced the defendant to a fine of $1000; enhancing the absurdity of the sentence by a remark that, although Mrs. Cheshire had been guilty of imprudence entering a gentleman's bedroom, she left the court without a stain on her character. The opinion of the bachelor spectators in court was that the vice-consul and three other gentlemen being married men pronounced the decision they did from a virtuous conviction that married ladies could not do wrong. It is certainly impossible on-any other ground to understand with a spice of common sense assertions being believed, to the serious injury of a gentleman's character which previously stood high; and further, that instead of her slightly lax behaviour in going into a gentleman's bed-room being held to palliate his offence, which, after all was not very exaggerated, she should be dismissed with a stern rebuke, and put the back as though she were a highly exemplary character. The case was appealed to the consul, who at once reversed Mr. Lay's decision so Mrs. Cheshire lies open to an action for rather heavy damages.—*Englishman, Jan.* 12.

OPERATIONS ON THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

(From the Sindian, Jan. 13.*)*

We received a letter yesterday, from Derbend, on the left bank of the Upper Indus, which brings us intelligence of operations in that quarter up to the 4th instant. The Brigade under Colonel Wyld, which accompanies the Commissioner, Major Jones, reached a village called Mundee, seven or eight miles down the stream from Derbend, but on the right bank of the Indus, in the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and burnt it to the ground. At about the same distance above Derbend, another village was seen in flames. This, however, was not the work of the British column, but appears to have been that of the young Rajah of Derbend who, though quite a lad, is supposed to have thus retaliated upon the Hindoostance Fanatics for slaying his father not long ago because he would not give them shelter within his territories. H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders, with half a battery of Artillery, nearly a full regiment of Native Cavalry, and a corps of Native Infantry were at Derbend, where on the 27th they relieved a wing of H. M.'s 51st King's Own Light Infantry which started on that day for a place about half way down between Derbend and Torbeyla. The 93rd Sutherland Highlanders fell in for another pitiless drenching on Tuesday last in the meantime Campbell had they left on the 20th December for Nowa Killa, whence they proceeded to the banks of the Indus which was crossed on the 23rd on a very good bridge in the neighbourhood of Torbeyla. This place, webelieve, was selected for the construction bridge by Sir Hugh Rose himself, quite recently, in order that the march might be direct to Attock and thus up to the confines of Huzara. The river at Torbeyla certainly offers great facilities for such a work. Though rapid, it is smooth, and about two hundred yards wide. The presence of the 93rd, 51st and other troops on the left bank of the Indus, will effectually prevent the remnants of the Fanatics who are fleeing before Colonel Wyld's column from crossing over into Huzara. This column was expected opposite Derbend in a day or two By the way Derbend is the spot where in 1827, Sheer Singh, the Sikh commander, defeated Sayid Ahmed, the father of the Fanatics who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs. A report had come in that the last of the Sitannas had assembled on the edge of a district known as the Black Mountain, and, from the expected arrival of Major James, it was conjectured a move would be made in that direction to deal them the *coup de grace*.

The troops had all left Umbeylah Heights, and it was thought operations would soon be brought to a close, after which the 51st K. O. L. is were likely to be stationed in Abbottabad, and the 101st were to return to Rawul Pindee, and the 93rd Highlanders of Sealkote.

REGULARS AND IRREGULARS.

(From the Madras Daily News.)

Our Military readers will remember that some months since a correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Supreme Government was published relating to the introduction of the Irregular system into the Native Army of the three Presidencies. This system had been adopted in Bengal and also to a small extent in Bombay, but still the views and opinions of the latter Presidency and also of the Madras Army remained undecided. Sir Charles Wood in approving of the system for Bengal stated that he would await the result of the reference to the Madras Government of the proposal to introduce the Irregular system into the Army of this Presidency. The opinion our Government was not then known to him but in India it was generally believed that that opinion was adverse to the proposed innovation and had been made the subject of a firmly worded despatch to Calcutta. It will probably have fallen to the lot of Sir William Denison to have forwarded the decision of his own Government on the matter to Sir Charles Wood and we may safely assume that it has not received any qualification at the acting Governor General's hands. The opinion of the Madras Government has then possibly gone home to the Secretay of State strongly endorsed by the Supreme Government and his answer even making all due allowance for the tardiness of Indian correspondence may be shortly expected in India.

We should be more hopeful that the decision of the Home Government on this question will be in accordance with the wise opinion arrived at by our local Government had we not recently learned that it had been decided to introduce the irregular system into the Bombay Army. It seems scarcely probable that what is esteemed good for Bengal and for Bombay will be regarded as injurious to Madras, and certainly there appear to be no good reasons for establishing the armies of those Presidencies on essentially different footings. It is considered judicious to put the Bombay Native Regiment under the control of six European Officers all mounted, the consistent course for the Government to pursue will be to officer the Native Regiments of the Madras army in the same manner. We shall then have India garrisoned by a large irregular Native army and a comparatively small army of European regulars.

Now we quite agree with our local Government as to the impolicy of this arrangement and we think that it reflects great credit on the Government and the Military authorities that they have attempted to make a stand against what we cannot avoid regarding as a most dangerous innovation. We fear that in this as in so many other cases Bengal is looked upon as well nigh all India and what may be good or necessary for Bengal is pronounced good or necessary for the rest of the Peninsula. There may be special reasons why the Bengal army should be placed on an irregular footing though we are at a loss to perceive them. Indeed it would appear that an army which has so recently disgraced itself by butchering its officers wholesale, and setting the whole Empire in a blaze should be subjected to a more rigid scrutiny and to a more rigorous discipline in place of having the European element in each of its native regiments greatly reduced, and power and influence conferred in a corresponding degree on the nativ officers who have so recently betrayed us. If any native army should have the number of its European officers reduced common sense would point out the army which had proved the most faithful and serviceable. It seems somewhat strange to treat treachery with even greater confidence now than before it was discovered and punished, and to leave fidelity and gallantry under the same strict system of surveillance and coercion as before. We could have imagined that the Madras army might have spared some British Officers from its native regiments but we fail to see that the Bengal army can afford a similar reduction. However it has appeared otherwise apparently to the military authorities of Bengal and in future each native regiment in that Presidency is to be commanded by six European officers only.

Regarding this system then as very likely to be generally adopted throughout India, for the Native army it remains to discuss its advantages and drawbacks. If the advice of our Government be not of sufficient influence to stay the destroying hand of Sir Charles Wood, we shall soon feel it here in our midst, and it is not accordingly inopportune to consider how far it will conduce to the tranquility of our Southern Presidency and to the safety of India. It is our unqualified opinion that the irregular system for the native army is a huge mistake which we shall at no remote period repent of in sackcloth and ashes. With the exception of the "little wars" which a vast Empire like that of Great, at Britain can rarely be altogether without, we are now at peace with all the world. We can consequently spare from home and our colonies sufficient British troops to ensure the safety of India both from foreign and domestic enemies. We can spare between seventy and eighty thousand British Soldiers to garrison India. But it is surely the extreme of folly to count upon the continuance of such a state of things. Though at peace war and rumours of war prevail throughout the civilized world, and to-morrow Europe may be in a blaze, and Heaven only knows who would be our friends, who our foes. The exigencies of such a crisis would imperatively demand the withdrawal of European troops from India to an extent which it is fearful to contemplate. We are vociferous just now in asserting that India has entered upon the paths of peace, that a long period of tranquility and prosperity lies before her. People who have recovered from recent disasters are generally thus confident, and seem inclined to prognosticate a future in strong contrast with the past from the perils of which they have just escaped. The reaction from despair to over-confidence is natural but it is dangerous—it is pleasant but prolific in future evil. The gulf that separates us from the people of India is too wide to permit us to calculate safely on any thing but a discontent and hidden treachery which nothing but awe of superior force will prevent from breaking out. The very measures which we regard with just pridle as intended to advance the worlds of the country the comfort of its inhabitants must often generate feelings amongst a large class inimical to our interests and prejudicial to good. The good-will and submission of the mass of the people are not sufficient to render our rule safe in India as they would be elsewhere. For centuries upon centuries the mass of the people have been the dupes and the slaves of more enterprising and comparatively enlightened minority. Their extreme ignorance and their wretched apathy make their support of little to avail us. They would return to their former Mussulman masters to-morrow without a struggle if those once gained pre-eminence, and submit to the renewal of that merciless and turbulent despotism from which our rule has emancipated them. Centuries will probably elapse before we can count on their energetic co-operation, and on their preference on activity and self-defence to apathy and servitude. It is not they whom we have to fear—it is they whom we have to defend in common with our selves. In the remnant of the Mussulman dominon and native sovereignties we must look for the real source of danger, and their dissembled but deep seated dislike we shall do well to assume as certain though not always apparent.

Unless then be a true picture of our position in India, is it wise to reduce the European element of strength, in our native army and in the event of war breaking out in Europe, to subject this great empire to the extreme danger of being held by a great native army, each regiment of which would be commanded by six British officers? The proportion is not sufficient to secure the steadiness of the Sepoys in the field, much less their fidelity and efficiency at other times. Such an army we feel convinced will be a source of weakness rather than of strength. It is not so long since by the urgent advice of Sir Charles Napier, the number of British officers in Native Regiments was increased. Who are the authorities who advocate a contrary policy, though the far seeing judgment of that great Commander has been so painfully proved correct and the warnings, he so frequently and vainly gave us turned out true. We cannot spare an European army, to hold India, we must have native army and it appears the height of folly, to change that system under which the old company grew from a corporation of merchant adventurers to be the greatest power in Asia. The breakdown of the Bengal army has evidently frightened the authorities at home, and India is to suffer and British prestige to be endangered because of this criminal weakness of the rulers of our Indian Provinces.

We do then hope even against hope that the irregular system will not be introduced into the native army of this Presidency. But we should nevertheless be glad to see one consequence of this system occur which should be that we hear that the pay of the present Officers had been raised so as to induce good men to stay with their Regiments instead of looking to staff employ as an opening for their ambition. This indeed is one of the chief reasons assigned for the introduction of the irregular system, for under its present pay of the officers is very liberal. Six Officers however, let them be as able and liberally paid as you please, cannot do the work of thrice the number and we fear greatly that the Government in endeavouring to reconcile economy with efficiency are sacrificing the more important point in order to gain the less.

DISEASED MEAT.

(From the Madras Athenæum.)

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that horned cattle and sheep in this country will feed upon human excrement. We have it upon undoubted authority, that in very many places cattle are *purposely* allowed to feed over the village outskirts, where the Lady Clonina holds her court, because the Natives entertain a belief that the horrible food alluded to tends to increase the flow of milk! In the Punj

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Colcreon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
995 Queen of the North—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloemer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1482 Clydesdale, McGregor—B. & A. Hormusjee.
859 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
709 Dorothy, Thompson—G.S. Fring & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blagdwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Beneke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. Dec. 15)
1004 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
857 Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Iduns, Sandberg—Pestonji Hormusji & Co. (c.l. Dec. 28)
1198 James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Nov. 13)
83 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Calliandass Nusserwanjee.
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Clee—Fleming & Co.
867 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 2)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Mackee & Co.
635 Nile, Rushton—Robinson & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. Dec. 28)
1357 Queen of the Seas, Petersen, Scorvell & Co.
737 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
791 Rohina, Coates—Mowjee Framjee & Co.
968 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah M., Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1170 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C. Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)
580 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Seddon, Doddo—Finlay & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Ralese.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.
1064 T. E. Semon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Beret—Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar.
381 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

678 Highland Light (a), Crowell—Wallace & Co.
494 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

455 Pioneer, Woolley—Steam Navigation Company.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

NOT FIXED.

688 Ann Holzberg, McMurree—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
199 Colonel Burney—Wallace & Co.
699 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
509 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.
1073 Hercules, (a) Tripp.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
690 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.
680 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
1002 Portman, Baker—Robinson & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
653 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dovercourt, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

800 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BANK, STOCK AND EXCHANGE.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	250 prem.
Bank of India	100	.....	8 prem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	86 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	77 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	180 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	52 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Mofussil Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	18½ prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	1,575	350 do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 24,500 [per share
Do. Do. "	5,000	.....	per share
Frere Press Co. "	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Bank of Upper India	500	.....	Rs. 8 prem.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 [prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	20 prem.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,500. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	250 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 discount.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 30 p.sh. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	92
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 10½
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (20th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 590 to 595
Old Dholleras, (ready.)	" 590 to 600
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 590 to 595
New Oomravuttee	" 535 to 540
Old Compts, (ready.)	" 575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawgiees	" 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 630 to 635
Old Veeravul	" 545 to 550
New Khandeish	" 625 to 630
Old Poratchee	" 550 to 555
New Accote	" 650 to 655
Old Mangalore	" 555 to 560
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 27 to 28
Niger	" 27 to 28

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1 d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the amount, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank on the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months..... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
3	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
2	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
1	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s. 0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

श्री मुंबाई तरेडींग अेनड बेंकींग आशोशेअन (लीमेटेड.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE AMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of loca banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c. &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand.....2s. 0d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-63 cts. "
3 " Do..... " 2-57 " "
On Demand..... " 2-52 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when notless than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

E. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and Discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE; BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. | CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland..... } On demand.. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland..... }

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the persons to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be deemed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, ongiving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand.....}
Do. Scotland " .....} 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Ireland " .....}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 "
Do. 6 " .....4 "
Do. 12 " .....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 " ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
3 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be ¼ per cent.
charged of.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 99, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, *in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.